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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

# Imperialism.

The system of government provided for the people of this country by the Constitution went into operation one hundred and eleven years ago to-day.

Sixty years later a President of the United States, ZACHARY TAYLOR of Louisiana, began his first and only annual message to Congress with these words:

"Sixty years have elapsed since the establish ment of this Government, and the Congress of the United States again assembles to legislate for an empire of freemen. The predictions of evil prophets who formerly pretended to foretell the downfall of our institutions are now remembered only to be derided, and the United States of America at this moment present to the world the most stable and permanent Government on earth.

Imperialism began one hundred and elever years ago, when the Constitution invested the Congress with the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States.

Our mighty empire of freemen still exists, half a century after ZACHARY TAYLOR'S time now as then the most stable and permanent Government on earth; and the predictions of evil prophets who foretell the downfall of our institutions are heard only to be derided.

#### The Politics in It.

There was an incident in the House of Representatives on Monday which is enlightening. Right in the stress of debate over the Puerto Rican tariff, a Republican advocate of the bill and supporter of the Administration referred casually to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, now of public sentiment. The mention of the canal electrified the House:

"Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois.-Now I want to give you another illustration that you will be very anxious to get out of. I want to see a canal built connecting the waters of the Atlantic and the waters of the Pacific. I want to see the land on which that canal is built belong to the United States. I want to see the United States build that canal without any alliance or any connection, direct or indirect, with any other country in the world. [Loud general applause.] Mr. Nonton of Ohio. - Do you want to fortify it?

Mr. Bourget of Illinois, continuing - . . . 1 say that that territory should be held and governed by Congress as a territory belonging to the United

"Mr. Norton of Ohio. - Will the gentleman yield to me for a question? Mr. Bourges of Illinois -I will.

Mr. Norrow of Ohio .- You are in favor of building that canal merely by American capital and American ownership. Are you in favor of fortify

Mr. Bourell of Illinois .- I am in favor of for tifying it by American guns and maintaining the oe Doctrine. Loud applause. 'Mr. Norton of Ohio,-Good! We all agree with

Mr. BOUTELL is a Republican, a Chicago lawyer, a graduate of Harvard University, energy has not yet entirely subsided. and a loyal supporter of the Administrawar for the Union, and a member of the gentlemen are Americans. In the heat of the debate about Puerto Rico they pause to strike hands across party lines to pledge themselves to an American canal and the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

And the applause rings alike on both sides of the House.

There is no doubt that Mr. Norron is right. An overwhelming majority of the Americans in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-sixth Congress, Democrats and Republicans are inflexibly opposed to the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the construction of a canal under European control and guarantee, as proposed by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty

In that sense there is no politics in the canal question. It is a question of Americanism, not of partisanship. The instinctive judgment of the Republicans and Democrats in Congress correctly represent the sentiment of the country. The only hope of the promoters of the treaty is that this American sentiment demanding an American canal may subside, or become less vigilant through weariness, or be diverted or deluded or cajoled into quiescence long enough to let the treaty pass the Senate.

In another sense the canal question Involves polities of the most vigorous sort, either precautionary or retributive according to circumstances.

Mr Hay is not a politician; he would not feel himself complimented to be described as such. Mr. McKINLEY, however, is one of the most perceptive politicians that ever slept and ate in the White House. ABRA-HAM LINCOLN was another.

## Canals and the Level of the Great

Lakes. The advocates of the expenditure of \$62,000,000 for a proposed new barge canal are wise in their decision not to press for action upon it at this session of the Legislature and to postpone it for at least a year. The an unstrategic posture. He is now engaged, subject should be turned over by the whole in the February number of his magazine, in people in all its bearings. If the people or the Legislature were asked to vote upon | the mark of the boot. it to-morrow, they would probaby vote against it.

One of the most important questions regarding the new canal is the source of its water supply. There is little doubt that be drawn from the interior of New York itself. The creeks and rivers in our State are not as large as they were even ten or fifteen years ago. Streams which one mundred years ago were restricted in State grants as navigable for many miles from their mouths are now no more than little brooks. Any encroachment upon them is guarded jealously by those in whose territory they lie. How grave a matter this is considered to be, and to what length the defence of water supply may be carried, mined resistance made by the people owning the land around Skaneateles Lake man, decided not to undertake the wisdomagainst the people of Syracuse trying to obtain water from that lake for their city's Upon observing that the intelligent use. Indeed, it may be definitely assumed | youth of the land did not flock to the Type that the water for the new barge canal, written University, which Mr. WALKER deif such a canal is ever built, would have to be taken from the Great Lakes. This Dr. ANDREWS, the former concluded that

are other large canals planned in the United States and Canada which are likewise proposing to maintain themselves from the Greet Lakes. There is an obvious public danger in these plans.

summary of the reasons given for the passage of a joint resolution of Congress, now resting in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, providing for the appointment of an international commission to examine and report upon the proposed diversion of the waters that form the boundaries of Canada and the United States, that is to say, the Great Lakes. One of those largely interested in the matter is Mr. Andrew H. Green of this city. No name is more intimately and honorably connected with all matters affecting the commerce and industry of our One Hundred and Eleven Years of State and nation than Mr. GREEN's, and no education." "The students themselves one has a better right to speak and to be heard on such subjects than he. Mr. GREEN points out that the Chicago drainage canal is now taking about 600,000 cubic feet of to weigh college conditions on their merits that the canal is eventually to be made into | by their right names. In order to increase a ship canal to connect with the Missouri | the interest in the discussion the sum of River. Other schemes exist for build- \$2,000 in medals or checks, as the recipient ing a canal from Cleveland to the Ohio | might prefer, was offered by the Cosmo-River: for another great waterway connect- politan. ing Lake Superior and Lake Michigan; for an international canal through the St. Lawrence; for a big canal from Georgian Bay to his views on education he could probably the Ottawa River, and for taking water | find college students who would fill the bill. from Lake Erie around the falls of Niagara, thereby seriously endangering the great Niagaran water power. The execution of of them would perilously lower the water level of the Great Lakes, with enormous | cooperation of the Presidents. That it was resultant damage to commercial interests incumbent upon him to notify Harvard of and to the vast transportation and freight- the honor conferred upon it by its selection handling establishments that have been built upon their shores.

It would seem as if the resolution in question ought to pass speedily. It simply provides for an investigation of a question of the first importance, at present very imperfectly understood. It seems at present, however, as if, aside from the matter of to the authorities here," wrote President cost, there are insuperable natural reasons | PATTON of Princeton. "I do not see any why some, at least, of these great canal way in which we can cooperate with you," projects must fail.

### Shall We Lose the Geysers?

Our foreign contemporary, Ciel et Terre, has heard the recent report that the geysers of the Yellowstone Park are subsiding, and the paper predicts that if the decrease in lying dormant in the Senate while its | their activity continues in the same ratio as authors await events and hope for a turn | during the past four years they will become extinct within the next decade. It sum marizes the information supplied by recent visitors to the effect that Roaring Moun tain, though still emitting steam, roars no more; that Black Growler in Norris Basin is showing only feeble signs of life and that the renowned Fountain Geyser in the Lower Basin and the Splendid and Beehive in the Upper Basin are practically extinct.

These statements may be substantially accurate as regards the recent behavior of a few of the many geysers and thermal springs, but there is probably no reason to fear that the park will be bereft for many years to come of this one of its most won derful attractions. The hot springs and geysers are in themselves an evidence of plutonic energy in a feeble and declining stage. Scattered all over this wonderland of geysers and thermal springs are volcanic cones, rising 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the general level. Lava and ashes long since ceased to pour from their craters, but the springs and about seventy jets or geysers still remain to prove that the underground

The behavior of these springs and gev sers differs from year to year and because graduate of the common schools and of the | they exhibit declining activity in any one year or a series of years it cannot be safely party opposed to the Administration. Both | predicted that the phenomena will cease within a short time. Jets here and there may cease to spout, but simultaneously new geysers, displaying the liveliest ebullitions, may come into view. Fountain Geyser seems to have subsided for the present, at least, but nearby a new geyser, which rejoices in the name of Dewey, has suddenly appeared. A certain tranquil therma spring was observed but little before 1880, when it suddenly became the mosvigorous of all the great jets in the park sending its water 300 feet into the air and worthily gaining the name Excelsior. Some years the thermal waters are much hotter and far more abundant than in others, and these facts explain the differing conditions of activity which tourists report from one season to another. Displacements of the underground vents are also frequently indicated by the development of geysers in hitherto tranquil springs and the subsidence of other geysers, probably due, as some geologists tell us, to the collapse of their underground galleries.

While some of the geysers are growing more powerful there is, on the whole, unmistakable evidence of a gradual decline of energy. But there is no reason to believe that they will not be on exhibition for many years to come.

## The Mark of the Boot.

The Hon. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, promoter of flying machines which do not fly and of a Type-written University which exhibits every sign of going up in the air, has recently suffered an affliction He has been, so to speak, courteously but none the less soundly kicked by President ELIOT of Harvard University. More than this, sundry other college Presidents have followed in line and bestowed similar if somewhat less emphatic attentions upon him. This chastening came about from Mr. WALKER's having disposed himself in exhibiting to an unsympathizing public

The Type-written University, it may be remembered, sprang on to paper when President E(LISHA) BENJAMIN ANDREWS of Brown University gave such emphasis to his Bryanistic views on free silver that the the requisite quantity of water could not | Trustees were compelled to signify their disapproval. "What!" says Mr. WALKER, "no free speech? I will make a university from which Dr. Andrews, President, shall talk as he likes." Nothing like this institution had been known before. All that its students were required to do was to elect their courses, write to the President and receive by correspondence a rich and fertilizing stream of knowledge on all germane topics. All branches of learning were in time to be included, from the life habits of the scarabei to electrical engineer was shown a few years ago in the deter- ing as applied to the automobile. Eut for some reason E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, clever

> dispensing presidency. clared that he was carrying on without

immediately suggests, however, that there | the national mind had been vitiated by false standards of education. The corollary to this was that the present university system must be fundamentally wrong. Accordingly Mr. WALKER formulated certain charges against the system and invited various college Presidents to write in We print on another page an interesting answer to them. Unluckily most of the Presidents addressed had other matters to attend to and, inconceivable as it may appear, preferred to busy themselves about their own affairs rather than to help Mr. WALKER to educate misguided youth. Some few responses were received, in regard to which Mr. WALKER says with kindliness that though many of them were able in certain directions, all without ex-

ception ignored the points at issue." The college Presidents wouldn't do; to others, he decided, must be left "the work of discussing the requisites of a liberal were not constrained in their utterances, he writes. "There must be many clearminded young men who would not hesitate water per minute from Lake Michigan, and | and with sufficient boldness to call things

In other words, if Mr. WALKER couldn't find any college President to agree with His plan was simple. A discussion at each of the universities invited to participate was to be followed by a final and general debate these projects or any considerable portion at Harvard. To universities in all parts of the country letters were sent asking the as the scene of his final competition didn't occur to the promoter of the debate.

In the course of time letters in reply came in from the college Presidents. A very few accepted conditionally. The great majority declined unconditionally. 'I do not think the plan commends itself was the response of President HARPER of Chicago University. President SCHURMAN of Cornell replied: "The university does not desire officially to be connected with the scheme." President ADAMS of the University of Wisconsin could see "no advantage from a discussion of the questions you propose by the students of the university." The University of Pennsylvania, through President HARRISON, refused to take official cognizance of the debate. President WHITNEY of Georgetown University wrote: "I do not think it would be convenient for us to accept the offer." "It does not seem to me worth while to pursuade the students to discuss the principles of education," was the decision of President GILMAN of Johns Hopkins University. A somewhat harder rap came from President Low of Columbia who wrote: "I do not think you should have used the name of the university in such a connection without first ascertaining that it would be agreeable;" then he declined to "recognize the plan in any way." "The university will take no part in your project," is what President ELIOT of Harvard wrote to Mr. WALKER. All these refusals may have pricked Mr. WALKER, but worse was to come.

"Why this disinclination to have a serious discussion regarding the branches which should be embraced in a liberal education?" he asks.

Enlightenment began to come in upon dent BARRINGER of the University of Vir- delphia Muse ginia, who wrote: "I have received from President ELIOT his rather emphatic disclaimer of participation in this matter.' Straightaway Mr. WALKER wrote to President ELIOT for an explanation. He got it.

short and sweet: "DEAR SIR: I have published nothing about your offer of prizes for debating. I merely wrote to the Presidents of the other institutions named in your circular, saying that Harvard University had not been consulted in the matter, and proposed to have nothing to do with it. I ask your attention to the fact that you published an announcement of these competitions, including a statement that the final competition would be held at Harvard University without having ever communicated with me or any other authorized representative of the university CHARLES W. ELIOT."

Very truly yours, It might be supposed that a gentleman who had bidden himself to the hospitality of another gentleman only to be propelled forth with uncompromising foot would be content to let the slamming of the door upon himself be the last advertisement of the affair. Not so the Hon. JOHN BRISBEN WALKER. Instead he publishes forth in his magazine President ELIOT's letter quoted above, and, as it were, sitting safe on an adjacent fence, still smarting but deflant, makes grimaces at the house inhospitable in this fashion:

"It is evident that the Cosmopelitan by its action has pursued a course which will arouse much ad verse criticism. Its purpose is none the less firm on this account that this question shall receive a thorough discussion. If not at the hands of those who should be most able to consider it, then at the hands of others perhaps less able but most interested in its consideration. However much a class of professors, safe from the world's clamor within their own cloisters, may imagine that the education which young men receive is satisfactory and the best that can be given them, they must eventually come to recognize that there is a large and growing class of men who think that a great portion of university education is absolutely wasteful."

Trying as must have been this treatment of the founder of the Type-written University at the hands-or feet-of his fellow university educators he may still felicitate himself upon having thrown a stronger light upon one point of the failure of education to educate. His publication of the exhibits in the case shows clearly, though all else be dark, that there are some persons whom nothing can educate.

The Emperor WILLIAM now knows how the iron tooth of dramatic critics can bite. The imperialist playwright has no protection against hissing. His best excuse would have been to follow the example of CHARLES LAMB and help damn his own play.

It is due to the city of Boston to say that whatever may be thought of its present stock of poets, its amateur negro minstrels and black warblers seem to be remarkably numerous and successful. Something of their re nown they owe to esteemed contemporaries there published, which habitually give as much place and glory to an amateur minstrel show as the papers of other cities would give to the reappearance in the glimpses of the moon of SHAKESPEARE and all the rest of great Elizabethans and Jacobeans

There are two propositions now before Congress which deserve approval. The first is to give to WILLIAM T. SHAFTER.

now retired, the rank of Major-General. The second is to give the rank of Major-General to Adjutant General Corbin. As to SHAFTER, all political criticism and milltary analysis belong buried under the fact that he commanded the army that captured Sau-

tiago, the great military achievement of the Spanish war. As to Cornery, all familiar with the conduct of that war know that no man worked more ceaselessly or more efficiently than he to provide for its success.

"WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE," SAYS OUT OF teemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, "certainly worked for money." And the Hon. HALL CAINE works for money. So there is really no excuse for not working.

The teachings of Washington and Lincoln are derided. —The Hon, Carl Schuzz.

By whom? Mr. SCHURZ was a derider of LINCOLN in his time, and would have derided WASHINGTON for not taking his advice had the Father of his Country had the misfortune to have to live in the world with him; and SOLOMON and SOCRATES could not have escaped the perpetual carper could he have got at

When citizens reached the scene Powers was found to have received two wounds and Fuller three Both died soon after.—Sun despatch. The referee undoubtedly was justified in deciding that Powers won the shoot on points.

### Why Britons Like Us.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of March 2. George F. Shrady, Jr., while commenting on the Boer war remarks: "I have very little faith in England's love for America.' Other correspondents have spoken in a similar strain and few Englishmen have troubled to reply. The reason for this is that they all know the affection with which America is regarded to be so absolutely sincere that to hem it appears too absurd to argue the matter.

There are, however, several reasons that readily present themselves which I have seldom if ever seen in print. I will mention only

1. In all schools in England for generations the children have been taught that the action of Lord North's Government in the reign of George III, which brought about "the Boston Tea Party" and the war was entirely unjust and foolish and that America was in the right. This early teaching through generations has had the effect of making the people of England feel that they at one time did an injustice to America and forever after they wish to atone for it. So much for inherent friendship.

2. To-day the unskilled laboring masses and many of the middle classes depend largely for their food supply in the United States. Even the farmers feed their work people on American bacon and American cheese while American bacon and American cheese while American canned meats are a staple food on every table in England. Disaster to the United States, therefore, all England knows, would very materially effect the price of their daily bread.

3. Meanwhile the wealthy classes have immense sums of money invested in American railways, mines, office buildings, telegraph and telephone companies, farm mortgages, ranches, city and government bonds and almost every known enterprise. "Where thy treasure is there will thy heart be also,"

and telephone companies, farm mortgages, ranches, city and government bonds and almost every known enterprise. "Where thy treasure is there will thy heart be also."

4. There is scarcely a family in the British Isles that his not at this time some near relative earning a living in the United States. Thousands of these intermarry with American citizens and the bond is further increased. Most of these Britishers write home giving some account, of the many new friends they have made here with the result that every howe in England has a sincere regard for the country and the people who have befriended the absent member of the family. Very many of these immigrants become American citizens and are looked upon by those at home as going to make up the great American people. Thousands have been able to send substantial support back to their old folks and in many a humble cottage the United States is looked upon with far more sincerity as "God's Country" than it is by her own sons.

Throughout England there are signs in every direction which point to this friendly feeling. From the flagstaff of my own home overlooking the hills and valleys of North Herefordshire the Stars and Stripes float oftener than the Union Jack. Down in the valley you can see a humble cottage where live the parents of a youth earning an honest living in a Corriandt street store. That young man's old folks pay their rent with the money the son can spare from his weekly earnings. On every street in every town and village in England similar instances might be found, and no American who has visited the British Isles with opportunities for observation doubts the genuine feeling of true affection for the United States.

It is surely time that Americans discovered who are their best friends. Jostah Newman. Garden City, L. L. March 2.

### A Card From President Search of Philadelphia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In The SUN'S him with the receipt of a letter from Presi-President, W. Platt Pepper, Vice-President and Dalton Dorr, Secretary," I desire to say, speaking for Messas, Pepper and Dorr as well as for myself. that we have no connection whatever with the Philadelphia Museum.

The Pennsylvania Musuem and School of Industrial Art, an educational institution supported by the city and State, is governed by a Board of Trustees, of which body I have the honor to be President, and of which Mr. Pepper is Vice-President and Mr. Dorr Secretary. If this is the institution referred to in THE SUN'S editorial, the statemen that the institution contributed \$100, or, for that matter, any sum for the purpose mentioned, is not true, and such a publication is damaging to the interests of the school, in view of the nature of its support. I write, therefore, to ask THE SUN kindly o publish this correction. THEODORE C. SEARCH, President Pennsylvania Museum and School of

PHILADELPHA, March 2, 1900.

## The Boers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: May I be allowed to say that I heartily echo the expressions of your correspondent, Mr. George F. Shrady, Jr., in to-day's Sun regarding the Boer cause? Nor can I see how any genuine American can do otherwise. I have, in com mon with the vast majority of Americans. I believe, deep admiration for the bravery and fortitude of the Boers in resisting English encroachment and greed. To me their cause is just, and the pith of the argument of the aggressors is the spirit of commercialism, the very antithesis of the spirit of true civilization.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT.

BOSTON, March 2

#### New Metals in the Sun. From the Literary Digest.

The announcement was first made by Norman Lockyer that certain bright lines in the sola spec trum indicated the presence in the sun of a hithert unknown gas which he proposed to call "helium." In 1895 Ramsay isolated this gas. "But at the same time," says Cosmos, abstracting an article in Prometheus, "Lockyer found in the spectrum of th corona other colored lines which he attributed to the presence of another element, to which he gave the name 'coronium.' Neither Ramsay nor any other chemist has yet been able to isolate this body. Nevertheless, an Italian spectroscopist has discovered the lines of coronium in the gases thrown out from the crater of Vesuvius. This has encouraged physicians to search for this pearl of all the gases, present, past and future. But this is not all; at the same time other physicists have had their attention directed to other lines of the spectrum, and announce that there will next be discovered two new metals that exist in the sun. They have given to these elements by anticipation the names of 'aurorium' and 'nebulum.' The position occupied by these bodies in the atmospheric layers of the sun leads these scientists to think that they are lighter than hydrogen. \* . . For chemists this discovery will be a veritable revolution. In fact, it will destroy Proust's hypothesis, which states that all the molecular weights of bodies are whole multiples of that of hydrogen. However, as no trace of either aurorium or nebulum has yet been

### is yet far from conclusive demonstration.' Courage and Luxury. From the London Spectator,

Kings have usually been brave as well as luxurious. The Roman patriciate was steeped in luxury, et provided most of the officers of the Empire, while Asiatic satraps, lost in enjoyment, will fight as bravely as the meanest of their followers. The Mahdi was the most sensual of despots, but he met death on the field of battle like a hero of antiquity. The opinion prevailed till it began to pervade all literature, and men, writing from easy chairs, mouned lengthily over the approaching emasculation of the British race, once so formidable in war. We shall, we think, hear less of those elegiacs for some time. All through this war the luxurious classes, not only the aristocrats, who have the pride of pedigree to support them, but the sons of the very rich have gone to the front with more than readiness, have faced the hardships of a campaign in the desert-very real hardships-with cheery stoicism, and have, when needful, paid their blood tax as willingly as did ever knights of old. There are scores of men at the front who, if they had stayed at home, might have passed lives of unbroken ease and enjoyment without reproach

### IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An unconfirmed report from Lorenzo Marques that President Krüger had left Pretoria or the Free State to confer with President Steyn, has given rise to a variety of conjectures none of which have an appearance of probability, least of all that which attributes to President Kruger the intention of offering to negotiate for peace. In the first place there is no military reason that can be discerned to justify such a supposition. The Boer armies have not been seriously diminished and their loss in artillery has been more than balanced by their gains, and after more than four months, one may say nearly five, but an insignificant portion of the republican territory is occupied by the British, who, as yet, only control the ground they stand on. The Boer expenditure of ammunition has no doubt been large, but the factory at Pretoria is still at work, and they have considerable stores yet left. There is also no scarcity of food, and recent letters from the Transvaal speak of the crops having been bundant, the only difficulty having been in harvesting on account of the absence of the men in the field. The native laborers, however, under the superintendence of the women, complished the work.

Then the second reason why it is extremely unlikely that the Presidents should offer to treat for peace is, that not only would they have to deal with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner, to whose aims they are quite alive, but the declaration of Mr. A. J. Balfour, made a short time ago, that England would not tolerate any longer the "insolent republics" is too fresh to have been forgotten. The only possible reason why they should ask for terms at this juncture is that their people desired it; but of this there is no visible sign. in the sense that they are tired of fighting for the liberty for which they took up arms. It is more probable that the conference of the President:, if one is being held, will be to consider the new phase of the war and the best way of prosecuting it. Meantime a general concentration appears to be taking place and positions being taken up in preparation for the reopening of the conflict. By last accounts the British scouts under

with the Boer advanced posts, and that officer had his horse shot under him. This took place to the southeast of Osfontein. Lord Roberts's present headquarters. The Boer strength in front of Lord Roberts is not known. but it is believed to be about 6,000 under the Commandants Botha, Delarey and De Wet, with expectations of reenforcements. From Sterkstroom it is reported that Gen. Gatacre made a reconnoissance on Friday in the direction of Stormberg, but retired after exchanging some shots with the Boer artiliery. The object probably was to discover whether Gen. Brabant's operations about Jamestown to the eastward and those of Gen. Clements at Colesberg had had any perceptible effect on the Boer position at Stormberg. On Friday the advanced guard of Gen. Clements's orce from Colesberg occupied Achtertang, the they were intrenching and expected to make a stand. The alleged report telegraphed to Berlin from Brussels that Mafeking had been relieved is manifestly erroneous, Gen. Snyman commanding the Boer investing force there having telegraphed on Thursday to Pretoria that his trenches were within 250 yards of the British lines and that sickness was rife in the town. In consequence of the forces on both sides being still in process of formation and getting up supplies it may be a few days yet before any serious engagement takes place, though isolated skirmishes at different points are likely. The railway from Kimberley north has been put in working order to Riverton, from where to Fourteen Streams on the north bank of the Vaal, where the Boers are said to be strongly intrenched, is thirty-one miles.

### Contributions for the Boers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Contributions are requested for the widows and orphans of the Boers by the Committee of Afrikander Bond Members of the Parliament of Cape Colony, Messrs. N. F. De Waal, Joseph N. Hoffman, J. H. Hofmeyr, Thomas P. Theron and D. J. A. Van Zyl, who say: "What neither the law nor the duty of the subject editorial to-day on "Various Plans for Philadelphia's | forbids and what, moreover, agrees in every respect with all principles of religion and humanity, is the offering of help to the wounded, to the widows and to the orphans. We entreat you to subscribe. When the war is concluded there will be hundreds, perhaps thousands of widows and orphans left quite

I sent \$2,000 on Feb. 23 to Mr. C. C. de Villiers, the honorable treasurer at Cape Town, but it should be \$200,000.

Qui cito dat, bis dat. Please send subscriptions to

GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, American Treasurer. 141 Broadway, New York.

#### Max Judd's Appeal for William Steinitz. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir : As to raising fund for the support of Steinitz's family, do not

count me in, but I would like your assistance to raise \$500-for to pay for his keep for one year in a private asylum. A friend of mine, a physician in New York, writes

me that he knows of an asylum (private) in Nev Jersey, wherein he could place Mr. Steinitz for \$10 a

I should like to find three other persons, or ches I should like to find three other persons, or chess clubs, which would send you each \$125. I would then be also glad to send you \$125. These \$500 would pay for his maintenance for one year in a private asylum. After arranging for this for one year, I would sak you to assist in finding twelve parties, who would send you \$1,000 each, so that you could place the \$12,000 in some trust company which would in future pay the asylum wherein Steinitz is placed, \$500 a year, 4 per cent, for his keep, and at his death return to each subscriber the \$1,000 subscribed—so that those assisting would only be out the interest of the money.

One of these twelve I should take pleasure to be, 4439 Washington Av., St. Louis.

Max Jupp.

### The Marquis of Queensberry's Directions for His Funeral.

From the London Times. The will of the late Lord Queensberry has been lodged in Edinburgh. The codicil runs as follows: "At my death I wish to be cremated and my ashes put into the earth inclosed in nothing, earth to earth, ashes to ashes, in any spot most convenient I have loved. Will mention places to my son, Harleyford for choice. I particularly request no Christian mummeries or tomfooleries to be performed over my grave, but that I be buried as a secularist and an agnostic. If it will comfort any one, there are plenty of those of my own faith who would come and say a few words of common sense over the spot where my ashes may lie. QUEENSBERRY, January 23, 1895.-Places to lay ashes: The summit of Criffel or Queensberry in Dumfriesshire; the end of the terrace overlooking the New Loch, Harleyford, Bucks. No monument or stone necessary or required, or pro cession, as ashes can be carried in one person's hand. Failing these places, any place where the stars shall ever shed their light and the sun shall gild each rising morn."

## Man and Mule.

From the Pocahontas Times. When Edward Markham wrote the "Man with the Hoe," a poem requiring a woodcut reproduction of a great painting, and thereby stumping the country papers, we bowed down and published his poem as worthy to be printed in space not needed for some worthy to be printed in space not needed for some local observation. But now that Mr. Markham is going down into his barrel for copy and is putting on the market any old rubbish, we have lost a grad-deal of our admiration for the villaier of the agri-culturist. Markham slings a few disjointed sen-tences together, collects cablegram rates and waits found on the earth, the existence of these elements ness together, collects cablegiam or the next inspiration. If a Philadeiphia publisher had ordered a poem on If a Philadeiphia publisher had ordered a poem on A Sorrel Mule. for instance, he would have been upplied by return mail with something like the upplied by return mail with something like the ollowing, for which we unhappily cannot find biddlewing, for which we unhappily cannot find biddlewing price: ders at any price

THE SORREL MULE. The color of the sky at sunset-or of leaves

Just tinged with autumn's splendid hue; A mane like grass which bows before the scythe, And bristles on his tail like stubble fields; His voice the deep hoarse bellow of the sea: Tolerance and equity were scated in his mien. And in his heels is where Jove's lightning sat. He mused and meditated, paused awhile, And flicked an insect from his deep scarred side And grazed upon the herbage round his feet. Oh hybrid! twenty centuries are bond in thee; Fleet Arabs spurning dew upon the plains; Wild asses ramping on the Grampian Hills

A quadruped until into oblivion There sinks with you the finis of your race Oh man! Oh mule! Oh ineffectual blend! What deep significance we find in this,

While you plough the furrows of the field

### THE SHIPPING BILL.

Its Passage Urged as a Necessity of Amer

ican Development. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The so-called Ship Subsidy bill before Congress may be open to criticism in some of its specific features, but that in general principle it is sound and necessary is so indisputable that it is astonishing to see opposition to it manifested even on the part of newspapers in New York assuming to represent and to defend the interests of American commerce. It would be the more amazing that they should be thus short-sighted if these same papers had not resisted every measure for the rehabilitation of American commerce since the destruction of our merchant marine in the Civil War.

Until we began the construction of the new Navy, which has put us in a naval position in the world so enviable and so essential to our security, we had fallen from our old high state to a place almost contemptible in respect of our ships of war. Our Navy officers were ashamed to anchor their old tubs in harbors where they were put in comparison with the modern naval constructions of other States.

This new American Navy, in which every American takes so great pride, even if he is a far Westerner who has never seen the sea, was made possible only because of the wise policy of past Congresses in remaining unaffected by ery similar in tone and motive to that which is now raised against the present Shipping bill. From 1870 until now "free ships" have been urged as a logical consequence of the freetrade doctrine which was preached so tirelessly up to 1896. Many attempts have been made to repeal the Navigation laws, and in 1881 an amendment for that purpose, substantially, passed one house of Congress, though it would have turned over the building of the new Navy to British shippards. It would also have prevented wholly the development of American shipyards, which has been so powerfully assisted by the construction of that new Navy. The British shippards, meantime, have been developed. The policy of the British Government in aiding them to increase and extend their facilities by reason of contracts for building great numbers of naval vessels at prices enabling them to enlarge their Col. Remington had had their first encounter plants to such an extent that, with the exception of France and this country, these British shipyards have built a great part of the modern navies of the whole world. Happily, we were saved from that dangerous dependence in the case of our new Navy by the refusal of Congress to yield to the free-trade pressure to repeal the Navigation laws. Our new Navy is American built; if that assault had succeeded it would be British built, if the American people had got a new Navy at all

The development of our Navy, however, must logically, consistently and necessarily be accompanied by a parallel development of our commercial marine if that Navy is to serve its proper use and to be kept in efficiency. The two must go together. The one can never be accomplished unless the other goes along with it. A great merchant marine is an essential nucleus of a great Navy. A great Boers having retired to Norvals Pont where Navy without a great commerce for it to protect is hardly a practical possibility. A great paval power which is not also great commercial power is scarcely conceivable. When Germany resolved to increase its strength as a naval power it abruptly changed its policy of free ships and, ten or fifteen years years ago, began to subsidize German-built ships and to require that all war vessels should be built at home. What has been the consequence? Germany, in which there was practically no ship building fifteen years ago, now ranks next to England in that field. All this has been accomplished by a policy similar to that of our present Shipping bill, except that in Germany the subsidies are much greater and the diserimination against foreign-built vessels is far more stringent. During the same period the wise policy adopted by our Congress against protests similar in character to those now made against this bill, in giving to American shipbuilders the construction of the new Navy, has brought about an important increase of the facilities of our shipyards which without it would have fallen into perilous decay. We all know how the Civil War brought

about the substantial destruction of our merchant marine, to the advantage of Great Britain, more especially. This Shipping bill is simply a method which ought to have been used long ago to bring back to us our old place of dominance on the seas. Such a restoration cannot come to pass except by the adoption of its policy, or substantially the policy which has been adopted by every nation which has succeeded in making itself a great commercial power. It is conceived for the purpose of bringing to American ocean-carrying trade the more than a quarter of a billion dollars which we are now obliged to pay annually to British ship owners. If, then, there is any measure before Congress which more appeals to wise and prudent American statesmanship than this bill, what is it? The comparatively small subsidies for building up our merchant marine which would be involved in its becoming law would be returned ultimately a hundred fold and the consequence of its policy in extending our commerce and extending and strengthening our commercial relations throughout the world would be of illimitable value. A policy of American territorial expansion which does not also provide for commercial expansion will be vain.

NEW YORK, March 2. COMMERCE.

Lord Roberts on Prayers Offered in America To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have just received a private letter from Lord Roberts, dated "Headquarters, Cape Town, South Africa. Jan. 30, 1900," in which he acknowledges his full appreciation of prayers offered in America in his behalf, and he adds: "The enclosed will I venture to think, interest you, and I trust that he 'Short Prayer for the Use of Soldiers in the the 'short Frayer for the Use of Soldiers in the Field,' composed by my friend, the Archbishop of Armagh, may, under God's blessing, be a comfort and help to all serving in South Africa." Whatever opinions the American people may have regarding the respective rights of the Boers and the British, I think this communication will show that Great Britain's grand old Irish General is as much animated with a desire to serve God as President Krüger himself. I forward to you the enclosures.

A BRITISH EX-CHAPLAIN. enclosures. A British ex-Chaplain.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 28, 1900.

DEAR SIR: I am desired by Lord Roberts to ask you to be so kind as to distribute to all ranks under your ommand the "Short Prayer for the Use of Soldiers in the Field" by the Primate of Ireland, copies of which I now forward.

His Lordship earmestly hopes it may be helpful to all of her Majesty's soldiers who are now serving in South Africa. Yours faithfully,

NEVILLE CHAMBERIAIN, Colonel.

Private Secretary.

To the Officer Commanding.
(Note. A copy of the prayer is being sent to every British soldier in South Africa.

SHORT PRAYER For the Use of Soldiers in the Field. By the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland. Almighty Father, I have often sinned against Thee wash me in the precious blood of the Lamb of

God. Fill me with Thy Holy Spirit that I may lead a new life. Spare me to see again those whom I love at home, or fit me for Thy presence in peace. Strengthen us to quit our elves like men in our right and great cause. Keep us faithful unto death, calm in danger, patient in suffering, merciful as wel as brave, true to our Queen, our country, and our

If it be Thy will, enable us to win victory for England; but, above all, grant us the better victory over temptation and sin, over life and death, that we may be more than conquerors through Him who loved us and laid down His life for us, Jesus our Saviour, the Captairs of the Army of God.

Amen. THE PALACE, Armagh, Dec. 28, 1899.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 24.

## Appeal to the Christian World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR Why does not the Christian world arise in its indignation and demand of Great Britain that she withdraw her armies from the Transvaal? The Boers are intelligent people. They have a government that is satisfactory to themselves, and which they are willing to defend with the last drop of their blood and their last dol lar of treasure. If that government is not satisfactory to gold and diamond-crazed Englishmen why do they not stay away? L. L. WILLIAMS

ART NOTES.

Before its shipment to Paris this week.

Robert Reid has been exhibiting at the Gibson building, in East Thirty-third street, a mura painting which is to be placed in the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition. It is a large canvas, about twenty-six feet long and seven or eight feet high, and the subject in so many words is America lifting a veil and disclosing the strength in her soil and in her people. The work has been executed in a very short time, no more than six weeks having been spent upon it by the artist, for the commission was given at a very late date and it was required to be finished the 1st of March. Mr. Reid is a good man in an emergency, as he is a rapid worker, and this decoration seems complete enough for its purpose. Seen at close view in the studio, it, of course, looks harshed in color than it will when in place in the building at Paris, but the color scheme is pitched in a high key very properly, and the effect of the work in ensemble is sufficiently impressive. "America" is the central, but not the most prominent figure in the main group of three female figures in the middle of the composi-She is seen within the envelope of the veil with the red and white stripes, and a patch of the blue of the flag cleverly worked in with it, while on her left (the spectator's right) appears "Electricity" symbolized by a graceful nude figure erect, and on her left is "Steam." another nude figure, with one knee on the ground. Near her is a forge and anvil, and clouds of steam are picturesquely brought into the environment of the group. On the spectator's right from the centre is a main group consisting of a work man, a young woman and a boy with a large book, the whole typifying "Manufactures and Education." Back of this group are the walls and chimney of a factory. At the extreme right is a negress with cotton plants and an orange tree growing near her. On the speculator's left from the centre the main group consists of a young husbandman, a mother with a babe at her breast and a girl with a basket of fruits. This group symbolizes "Agriculture and Productiveness." At the extreme left is an Indian with a stalk of corn and some pumpkins and nearby grows an apple tree. A tall building of the skyscraper order of architecture occupies a place in the background in this left side of the composition. The rest of the space is filled with well-disposed masses of foliage and a light blue sky. There are several interesting morceaux in the

is good in composition. This will be the only mural painting in the United States building except the ornament and pattern work by Mr. Elmer E. Garneey. and seeing what has been on the whole so well done in a great hurry causes regret that Commissioner-General Peck could not have seen his way clear to setting aside a reasonable sum of money for artistic decoration of the building and given out commissions at least a year ago to five or six of our artists whose achievements in this line have of late justly received so much praise.

painting, especially the nude figure which

stands for electricity. This is charming in type

and graceful in action. Each of the side groups

In the Liberal Arts building at the Paris Exposition a small structure has been erected at the crossing of the two avenues which intersect the American section, and for four openings in its corners commissions were given to leading stained glass artists in New York to make windows. One of these has just been completed by J. & R. Lamb and is on exhibition at their rooms, 23 Sixth avenue. The subject of this window is "Religion" and the design is by Charles R. Lamb, the architect. who designed the Dewey Arch, and his brother. Frederick S. Lamb. A figure of Religion. & young woman, is seated on a sort of throne in the centre of the composition supported on the spectator's left by a male figure typifying the "Church Militant." and on the right by a female figure typifying the "Church Triumphant." These stand on the branches of the tree of life, which fills the background. The inscriptions, including one at the bottom of the window, "I have sent mine angels to bear testimony," are in French. Some difficult problems in glass have been attacked by the artists in this window and successfully solved. The general effect is exceedingly pleasing and the colors in detail are

excellent. Yesterday afternoon the committee charge by the art societies of New York to erect the Richard M. Hunt memorial, which now stands on Fifthlavenue opposite the LenoxLibrary.me at the studio of Mr. Daniel C. French to inspect the two figures that remain to be placed on the monument. They have just been finished by Mr. French. Both are young women, one symbolizing "Architecture," and the other "Painting and Sculpture." They will be cast in bronze and nut in place, it is hoped, at an april date when the public will be able to see them. Mr. French has reached his usual high level in these two beautiful creations and they will be a very fine addition to the outdoor sculpture in the city.

#### Bishop Doane of Albany on the Bill te Punish Adultery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An editorial in THE SUN of Wednesday, headed "The Church, the State and Marriage and Divorce," deals in part with the bill introduced by Senator Elisworth making adultery a misdemeanor. THE SUN had evidently not seen the bill, which avoids the fixing of any expressed penalties. but leaves that to the general statements of the Penal Code as to what penalty shall be attached to what is defined as a misdemeanor. It is a mistake also to imagine that the bill was drafted by me. I am very much interested in its passage and am sorry to see THE SUN taking ground against the bill. It is quite true that the Church ought to deal with this sin. both in its religious teaching and in its ecclestastical discipline. But the fact is that all influences that can be ought to be brought to bear, not so much to punish as to prevent the sins of unfaithfulness and their terrible issues. The three influences which can do this are the Church, the State and Society, and all three ought to work together.

I have nothing to do just now with the question of divorce and remarriage, which is quite a different question from this. Even here, State law exists and needs to be made more strict. But the point at issue with which this bill deals is two-fold. In the first place, to mark

striet. But the point at issue with which this bill deals is two-fold. In the first place, to mark with the stamp of the State's disapproval, the sin itself. The argument that it may give opportunity for black mail it certainly a very unfortunate one and should influence only such persons as are afraid, from lack of innocence, of the operation or the law.

The bill itself provides that the conviction under the Code cannot be had "on the uncorroborated testimony of the person with whom the offence is charged to have been committed." The theory that men cannot be made morally law is true, but used as an argument against this bill it proves too much: since the immoralities of drankenness and uncontrolled passion are specified in the Penal Code as crimes. And it is a positive fact that the absence of any provision of this sort in the Penal Code of the State of New York has, in two cases that have been brought to my knowledge (and I have no doubt in very many moreh, made New York a riace of resort for men who cannot, in the other States, go unpunished, while they persist in their shameful lives. Surely it is not to be endured, that New York should be behind all other States in the Union, with perhaps one single exception, in the moral standard which she declares in her Penal Code.

MILLIAM CROSWELL DOANS.

## Blackballed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is J. J. Toothaker, a pedagogue of Namsos, Minn., admitted to your galaxy? JOHN B. PRATT. NEW YORR, March 2.

# Admitted.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: Parlor Hikus is Secretary of a musical and literary club in Anaconda, Mon. EAST ORANGE, N. J., March 2.

## West Virginia.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat, West Virginia now leads in oil production, and ranks third as a coal-producing State

New Orleans's Greatest Carnival. From the Times Democrat. New Orleans had a larger number of visitors that

Jear than during any previous Carnival.